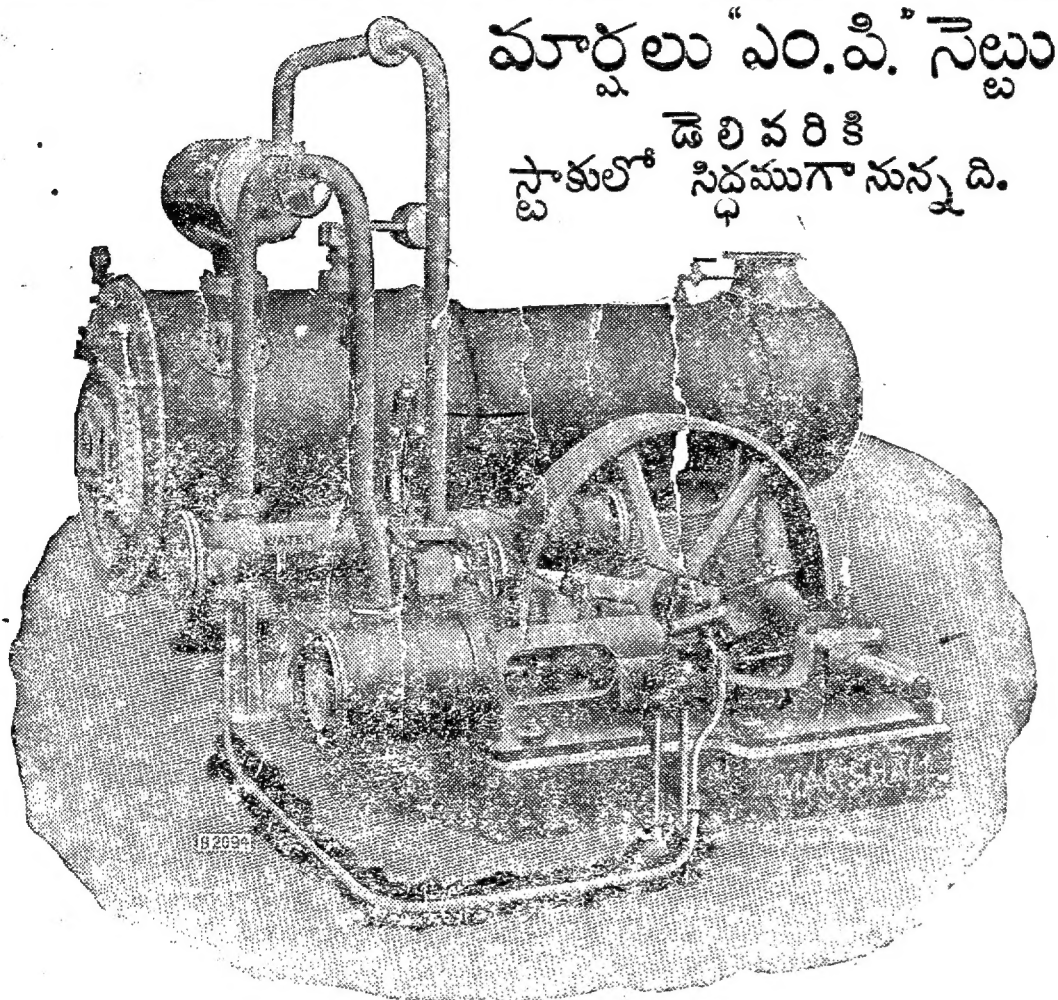


310132

వతిదినము ప్రకటింపబడును

Vol. 7. { డిసెంబరు 1921 వ సం॥రం మార్చి నెల 9 తేది బుధవారము } No. 280
సంపుటము. 2 { రాధికా మాసం వత్సర మాఖ మాస బహుళ అమావాస్య 30. } సంచిక ౨౮౦



మార్వలు "ఎం.పి." నెట్టు

డెలివరీకి
స్టాకులో సిద్ధముగా నున్నది.

అమృతాంజనము

శరీరాన్ని శుభ్రముగా చేసి దీనిని వాడే
ఇతర వీధిమైన నొక్కలను కూడ
మా అమృతాంజనమును వాడే
వంట మాత్రమున 10 రుపాయలు.
మొదల నెల 0-10-0 అయి.



మోహినితైలము

సీసా 1-8 0-12-0.

తామరతైలము

డబ్బీ 1-8 0-6-0

వండ్లపొడి

డబ్బీ 1-8 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం టిఫ్ట్,

బాంబాయి నగరానికి

బాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ పైపింగు
మొదలగువాటిలో పయిన ఉండునది మార్వలు "ఎం. పి." మార్చి నెట్టు
యొక్క వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరణములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునా
మాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను. 1806

మార్వలు సన్సు & కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

బాన్ డస్: బెజవాడా, రంజాపూరు. నెం. 9. సెకండు లైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

(2129) మణిఆయిల్
అయిల్ గ్యాల్వెనరీ లైసెన్సు (రైటింగ్) ఉన్నది
జనాభాను చూడగలములు ఉన్నది లైసెన్సు
కొరతములకు లైసెన్సు చేయవచ్చు. వేరూ, వేయి, కాలు, కండ్లు,
నీటికి గలగు ముండు, శరీరమునకి శుభమును చేర్చుచేయును.
శ్వాసకోశములలోని దుర్వాసలను క్రొవ్వను ఈ మాత్ర దుర్దు
నివేరించును. ఇట్టి చిరుముత్యం ఇంజనీరింగు లాంటి యిం
దనితే నాక మృత్యును నివ్వవచ్చు కనుకను.
వైద్యకాశ్రమి మణికోకర్ గోవిందజీ,
అంబేద్కర్ గా కోవ.భాంబాయి, 267, బ్రాడ్వే, మణిఆయిల్

టోకుగా తీసునట్టి వర్తకులకు, ముఖాదాదారులకు ఇది మంచినియము!

జిన్న! జిన్న!! జిన్న!!!

ఇప్పుడే వచ్చినది.

మేలైన రకము పానీయము ఒకటి రూ॥ 110. చిల్లరగా తీసిన తులము ఒకటి రూ॥ 3.

ప్యాకింగు, పోస్టుఖర్చులు ప్రత్యేకము.

తక్షణము దరఖాస్తులకు ఈ క్రింది అనువాదము కంప్యూటరు.

Manager, William & Co., 109 Frere Road, BOMBAY.

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి టోష ధాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం తామరతయిలం మోహినితం
దంతమార్జము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోపదములే గాక ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము
కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కోరినచో తక్షణం పంపెదవ

(2775)

“కల్పమ్” పుద్రాను.

పాపంకము నాంధ్రభాషాభిమానముచే గ్రీకులని యుండెను
 రెండవతము గ్రంథాలనుకొని కార్యవృత్తులను ముగిసినట్లే
 ఆదివాణా పరభ్రదకావుగాను సభావేదికపై వెళ్ళి వేదికపై
 తుమ్మయానాంధ్రులకునై, నత్యులదప్పి నాకన్నించిన శ్రీకృష్ణ
 శేషరాజులవారి కంటమును నర్మ్యులబహువి, బాసనిగూర్చి యొ
 కింత ముచ్చటించుచు నయాజనువారి ప్రార్థన సంగీరించి రమ
 యుభయలన్నియైన కాలమును కెల్పించి కేటము భాషాభిమాన
 యిలో నుత్తరముగ నాకుండును (వాని యొనగిన ముగిసినట్లే
 కలవగుండు ప్రవాదరావుగారికి నయాజనువారి వరుసను రెను
 కృత జ్ఞాపికందనములను చెప్పినది. అటునై శేషకృష్ణాకార్యక్ర
 మమును నిర్వహించుగా నవేదించ గాన్యకంఠాని వివదాంశియ
 లగు బ్రాహ్మి అయిలసోమయాజుల గణపతి కాశ్రిగారిని గోకి
 రి. నత్యులు తమ యానందమును కరత్యాకృష్టముచే గమలించ
 త్రికాశ్రిగారు గాననాధికర్యము నహించిరి. అగాననాధికరు
 ల ప్రారంభోపనాధికము కను గంభీరముగను ఉత్సాహ జనక
 ముగను కుండితమారుమృదులరంజకముగ నుండెను. త్రికాశ్రి
 గారు "భారతమునురచించినదెన్నయో రాజరాజా" ననునంక
 మునుగూర్చి చర్చించి నహేతుకముగ భారతకర్తృత్వము నన్ను
 యుండుంత నిరూపించి వదలవలె గ్రంథాలయోద్యమమునుగూర్చి
 కొంత విడివి రెను ప్రా. ములకరించిరి. అనంతరము ఉద్ధామియూ
 హాస్యములతో నాంధ్రోపనాధికములగు బ్రాహ్మిరాజులు
 నాన్యకాశ్రిగారు శ్రీ రాజులవారి పరిపాలనాదక్షతను
 మతాభిమానము నుగనిలుపుంబయలను భాషా వైదుష్యమును
 విద్వంసకృష్ణ కర్తృత్వముల జరిపిరి. వీరియంతయు ముఖములు
 కాశేపియై మహాభాషయులగు ముగిసినట్లే, రామరావు వి. పి.
 గారు అంధ్రపారస్వర్యమును గురించి యత్యుత్తరమునాకేమైన
 యొకభాగమును జరిపిరి. రామరావుకుంటులుగారు అంధ్రపార
 స్వరచరిత్రను నాల్గు నిర్భాగములుగ వేసి యొక్కొక్కదోషముం
 దు ప్రజలకున్న క్రతులను గల యభివృద్ధిలను నాద్యులునుహం
 యున బోధించు చక్కగ వివర్ణించెను. (ప్రాచీ. కవిత్వంకవులు
 శృంగారరసాలబాలములగు ప్రబంధముల నేగాని శేషాభ్యుదయ
 కారకము లగు ప్రబంధముల నిర్మించుచురనిరి. ఏంకరి మూర్ఖ
 నాద్యుని రానిబాంధవీయముకంటె వేషకావ్యములు రసకర్త
 రములు కావలసివచ్చిరావలసివచ్చెను. అట్టిప్రబంధము లొంగుముసం
 దును వేషములును నిర్వహణదాంకము. విషసంకల్పమున నేగాననాధి
 కర్యము, వక్రలయిల్లిరావలయును చర్చించి శృంగారభావము

Decorative separator line

ప్రకరణ విభాగ పోలీసు స్టేషన్ కేసులు 78, 79 కలను బహుళ రోజున, వేదకాసు.

[illegible]

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్

1921-వ సం॥ మార్చి నెల 9-వ తేది
బుధవారము.

మాటలు: చేతలు

హిందూదేశమున విచారణలేకుండ నిర్బంధింపబడిన వారిని, మార్షలులా కోర్టులచే శిక్ష విధింపబడినవారిని, వెంటనే విడిచిపెట్టవలయుననియు, అటుల గావించని యడల వారిని న్యాయస్థానములలో సక్రమముగ విచారించవలయుననియు, స్వరూప జోగింద్రసింగుగారు ప్లేటు కొన్నిలు సభలో నొక తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించిరి. మార్షలులా శిక్షలను సరిజూచుటకు ఇరువురు హోద్య జడ్జి లిడివరకు నియమింపబడిరి. కాని వారు ప్రాసిక్యూటర్ సాక్ష్యము మీదనే ఆధారపడియుండవలెను. నిర్బంధితుల పక్షమున వారు సాక్ష్యమును విచారించురు. కాను పరీక్ష కవకాశములేదు. అట్టితరీ, న్యాయముజరుగుటకు వీలెంత మాత్రములేదు. రాజనీతి ననుసరించి, నిర్బంధితులలో పలుకుబడిగలవారిని మాత్రమే అధికారులు విడచిపెట్టిరిగాని, జోగింద్రసింగుగారు చెప్పినట్లు, బీదజనులు కారాగృహములలో నిడుమలబడుచున్నారు. నిర్బంధితులందరును స్వరాజ్య సంపాదనాభిలాష పెచ్చుపెరుగుటచేతనే కష్టముల పాలయిరి. స్వరాజ్యాశయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారే ప్రతిపాదించెడి ఈ తరుణమున వారిని కను కారాగృహములలో నుంచనేల నని, జోగింద్రసింగుగారు రడిగిరి. సిక్కులనేకులు, అధికారులు జూపిన యాశల ననుసరించి కనడాకు వెడలగ, వారిని ఆదేశములో నడుగుపెట్ట నీయక కనడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు తిగి పంపివైచిరి. అంతట సిక్కు లాశాభంగులై వచ్చిన పిమ్మట, కొంతకాల వరము కలకత్తాలో గలిగెను. అట్టి వారి నింకను జయలులో నుంచుట పాడిగాదని జోగింద్రసింగుగారు విన్నవించిరి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు గూడ జరిగిన సంగతుల కిదివరకు విచారము జూపియుండిరి. అట్టి విచారము ఫలదాయకమై దేశములో ప్రబలిన అశాంతి దగ్గుటకును వెనుకటి సంగతుల నెల్లరును మరుచుటకు వీలగునటులను, నిర్బంధితుల నెల్లరను వెంటనే విడిచి పెట్టుట ఆవశ్యకమని సింగుగారు హెచ్చరించిరి.

జోగింద్రసింగుగారు, అధికారులకు ప్రియులు. అతివాదులుగారు. అట్టివారి హితము నాలకించుట ప్రభుత్వమువారి ధర్మమైయుండెను. సర్ విలియం విన్ సెంటుగారిదివరకు సూచించిన విచారము, ఎంతవరకు హృదయాంతరాళమునుండి వెలువడినదియు కనుగొనుటకు వీలుగలిగెడిది. విన్ సెంటుగారి తీర్మానము సంగీకరించుటకు మారుగ, రాము వెనుక జూపిన విచారమునకు సమాధానము జెప్పవొడంగిరి. దేశములో ప్రబలిన దుస్థితికి ప్రభుత్వమువారొక్కరే బాధ్యులు గారనియు, ప్రజలును అధికారులును కూడ దుష్కార్యములకు పాల్పడిరనియు, అందుచే ప్రభుత్వమువారొక్కరిని మాత్రమే నిందించుట పాడిగాదనియు, విన్ సెంటుగారు నుడిచిరి. తుదకు ప్లేటు కొన్నిలు సభలోని ఆచారము ప్రకారము, జోగింద్రసింగుగారు తమ తీర్మానము నుపసంహరించుకొనిరి. సర్ విలియం

విన్ సెంటుగారి వాక్యములబట్టి వారిదివరకు జూపిన విచారము హృదయపూర్వకముగాదని తేటపడుచున్నది. మాటలకును చేతలకును సామరస్యము గుడిరినప్పుడే, అనుతాపమునకు విలువయుండును. తాత్కాలిక తంత్రోపాయములచే, ఘన సమస్యలు పరిష్కారము గాజాలవు.

ఆయకట్టుభూములు - కట్టుబడిధర

ఆయకట్టు భూముల విషయము డెల్టా గ్రామములందు జరుగుచున్న యాందోళనము రయితాంగమునకు విదితము. 1917 వ సంవత్సరము నందు ఆయకట్టునుండి వేలయకరములను తొలగించునటులు ప్రకటించబడినది. రయితల యాందోళనము వలన నీ యేర్పాటునందు కొంత మార్పు గలిగి మొత్తమున 17,000 యకరములను తగ్గించుటకు నిర్ణయింపబడినది. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము నిర్ణయించిన ప్రత్యేకాధికారులు ప్రతి గ్రామమునందును పల్లపు తరగతికింద కొంత యును మెట్టతరగతికింద కొంతయును భూమిని నిర్ణయించుచున్నారు. పల్లపు తరగతికింద జేరిన ఖండమున కంతయును నీటి పారుదలతో నిమిత్తము లేకను నీటితీరువను చెల్లించవలయును. సెయకరమునకు రూ 25 కాని రూ 12-8-0 మూల్యమును చెల్లించవలయును. ఈ భూముల కిదివరకే తీరువను సిస్తును రయితలు చెల్లించుచున్నారు. ఈ క్రొత్త మూల్యమును వసూలుచేయు జనదని రానుచంద్రరావు పంతులుగారు కాననసభయందు పాడించిన తీర్మానము నిరాకరింపబడుట శోచనీయము. రానుచంద్రరావుగారు ప్రత్యేక కాఖా వ్యయమునకుగాని మెరకభూముల ప్రతిఫలము నిమిత్తముగాని కాలవల నిమిత్తముగాని మూల్యమును నిర్ణయించుట యనుచితమనియును ధర్మ విరుద్ధమనియును వాదించిరి. ఖండమున కంతకును మూల్యమును చెల్లించవలయు నను నిర్బంధము విరుద్ధముగ నున్నది. నీటి వసతికి రయితలు తీరువను చెల్లించుచున్నారు. జరాయతికి భూమి సిస్తును చెల్లించుచున్నారు. ఈ క్రొత్త మూల్యము దేనికో మాత్రము తెలియకున్నది. రాజ్య పాలనమునకు ద్రవ్యమవసరమని ప్రభుత్వము తోచినటులు పన్నులను వేయజాలను. రానుచంద్రరావుగారి తీర్మానమునకు ప్రతికూలురు 26 మందియును సనుకూలురు 19 మందియును తేలిరి. సర్ పి. త్యాగరాయశెట్టిగారు రామారాయనింగారు సుబ్బరాయలు రెడ్డిగారు ప్రతికూలించిరి. కూర్మా వెంకటరెడ్డి నాయుడుగారు సమయమునందు హాజరుగ నుండలేదు. రయితలు ప్రతినిధులు చూపుచున్న నిర్లక్ష్యభావమును గమనించి కర్తవ్యమును నిర్ణయించుకొనుట యవసరము.

పబ్లిక్ వర్క్స్ శాఖ

1919-20 సంవత్సరమునందు, 279 క్రాయింగులను, కక సల్ టింగు అర్కి-టెక్చరు తయారు జేసెను. 165½ లక్షల విలువ గలిగిన 75 ఎస్టిమేటులు పరిశీలించబడెను. ఎలిక్ట్రికలు ఏర్పాటులను 665 టిని, ఈ శాఖవారు పరీక్షించిరి. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమున ఎలిక్ట్రి సిటీని ప్రజలెక్కుడుగ నుపయోగించుచున్నారు. అట్టివారిసంఖ్య చెన్నపురిలో విశేషాధిక్యము జూపెను. ఇందువలన పట్టణములో పలు భాగములలో క్రొత్త సబ్స్టేషనులను నెలకొల్పుట యావశ్యక మగుచున్నది. చెన్నపట్టణమున విదుచ్ఛక్తి దీపములు నూరుమైళ్లు పొడవున వ్యాపించియున్నవి. 3708 దీపములకు వైగనున్నవి.

ప్రధాన పట్టణేతర భాగములలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి ఏర్పాటును నెలకొల్పుటకు ప్రజలనేకులు గోరుచున్నారు. ప్రయివేటు స్టాంటులు 79 నుండి 149 వరకు జరిగెను. నాగరిక మభివృద్ధి జెందుచున్నదనుట కివి చిహ్నములని నివేదికము సూచించుచున్నది. నివేదికవత్సరమున 147,380 రూపాయలు ఎలెక్ట్రిక్కులకు పనులక్రింద వ్యయపరుపబడెను. పబ్లిక్ వర్క్స్ శాఖవారు 1329015 విలువగల ఎలిక్ట్రిక్కుల ఏర్పాటుల గావించెను వీనిని కొనసాగించుటకు 114,021 రూపాయలు వ్యయమయ్యెను. వీరియాజమాన్యమున 2747 దీపములును 8725 దీపములును, 45 మోటారులును, పనిచేయుచున్నవి. భవననిర్మాణము మొదలగు పనులక్రింద 65 లక్షలు ఖర్చు అయ్యెను. నివేదికవత్సరమున విజయనగరం, బందరు, ఏలూరు, ఈరోడ్డు, ఉదకమండలం, శ్రీనిల్లిపుత్తూరు, తిరుపతి, పట్టణములలో నీటిసప్లయ ఏర్పాటులు పూర్తియయ్యెను. 29 మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములలో నీటిసప్లయ ఏర్పాటులు తిన్నగ నడుచుచుండెను. మరి కొన్నింటిలో పరిశోధనలు జరుగుచున్నవి. కొన్నింటిలో, ఇదివరకును నీటి సప్లయ ఏర్పాటుల నింకను చక్క-బరుచుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి. జిల్లాబోర్డు రైల్వేలలో బెజవాడ బందరు రైలుకు నివేదికవత్సరమున మొత్తపు ఆదాయము 479,357 రూపాయలు చేకూరెను. నికరాదాయము రు 263 416 లు లభించెను. 100 కి 11.69 వంతున లాభము గలిగెను. తెనాలి రేపల్లె రైలుకు మొత్తపు ఆదాయము రు 1,20,781 లు. నికరాదాయము రు 60,391 లు. 100 కి 4.06 వంతున లాభము వచ్చెను.

ఎస్టేట్సుల్యాండు చట్టము

1919-20 సంవత్సరము అనగ 1329 ఫసలి యందు, పైచట్టము క్రింద 20881 వ్యాజ్యములును, 99636 దరఖాస్తులును దాఖలయ్యెను. పెనుకటి వత్సరమునకన్న నివి తక్కువుగనున్నవి. కడప, అనంతపురం, బళ్లారి జిల్లాలలో మిగుల కొలది వ్యాజ్యములు మాత్రమే దాఖలయ్యెను. కర్నూలు నందు వ్యాజ్యము లసలే దాఖలు కాలేదు. గంజాము నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలో వ్యాజ్యముల సంఖ్య హెచ్చెను. విశాఖపట్టణము, గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, చిత్తూరు మొదలగు జిల్లాలలో, దాఖలయిన వ్యాజ్యముల సంఖ్య వెనుకటికన్న తగ్గిపోయెను. కడప, బళ్లారి, కర్నూలు, అనంతపుర మండలములలో దరఖాస్తులు దాదాపు లేనేలేవని చెప్పవచ్చును. దరఖాస్తులు ఎన్నివిది జిల్లాలలో హెచ్చెను. 9 జిల్లాలలో తగ్గిపోయెను. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో దరఖాస్తులు చాల హెచ్చుగ నుండెను. గంజాము, చిత్తూరు మండలములలో చాలవరకు దగ్గెను. విచారణ జరుగక నిలువలో నున్న వ్యాజ్యములు, దరఖాస్తులసంఖ్య, గంజాము, విశాఖపట్టణము, నెల్లూరు, కృష్ణా, చిత్తూరు మొదలగు జిల్లాలలో విశేషముగ నుండెను. కలెక్టరులు పాత కేసులను త్వరలో ఫయిసలు జేయవలయు నని, రివిన్యూబోర్డువారు హెచ్చరించిరి. సిస్తు బాకీని రాబట్టుటలో, భూములు మిగుల స్వల్పధరలకు వేలము పడెనని, నివేదిక సూచించుచున్నది. గంజాము జిల్లాలో కొందరు రయితలు తమ జరాయితి హక్కులను వర్తకులవరము జేయుచున్నటుల, ఆజిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు తెలిపిరి. ఈఫస లీలో 50 సెకండు అప్పీళ్లును, నలువది రివిజ్ పిటీషనులును రివిన్యూబోర్డువారి ఎదుట దాఖలయ్యెను. అవి యన్నియు, పరిష్కరింపబడెను.

సుగతివిలాసపథక - రామదాసు నాటికము..

SECRET

శ్రీ బాండ్లగూడ శంకరాచార్యులు వ్రాసిన
 యీ తీర్మానము మొదలైనవి జరిగిన

7 వ తేదీ రాత్రి కలకత్తా నగరమున పాశ్చాత్యుల
బాపి కనభ జరిగినది. కల్లులు పెట్టిగా రభ్యుతర నహించిరి.
రాజీకులు జరిగియు చాలవడిచుదురుగా నున్నవి గాన రాజ
భక్తి భక్తులను కారందన నీ విషయితిమిందు జాలియర
నభేదములను నూ డిం జ క (భ భు త్వ ము న త
నాదృశ క గు ను. ఆ న హా యో ద్య ము నిమము
జేతమున వ్యాపించుచున్నది. దానికి విరుగుదు నుచయోగించు
నే పాశ్చాత్యులందఱను ప్రయత్నింపవలెను. నమ్మకట్టుల
పాశ్చాత్యులు నూడే కలిహులరహిత జేరుటవలన ఆనహ
యోద్యమమునకు బలమును కలిగించినకా రగుచున్నాడు.
యవలను లీవిషయమున బాగుగా నాలోచింపవలెను. నమ్మ
కట్టులను యుతిరముగాదు. సాధారణముగా స్వార్థ భరత్త
కులమున నే నమ్మకట్టు కలుగును. నమ్మకట్టినవారే యిట్లు
విలొంగిండు కొనుట కే నమ్మకట్టు రాదు ని
లబడుదురు గాని నిజ మారసిన జే క ము న రా జ కీ య
లంబంధము (పాశ్చా నా జే నమ్మకట్టుల టి కా
ణముని న్నుప్తము కాకపోదు. ఈరీతిగా నితరులకు లాభమును
జనుకూర్పుటకై మిగుల జారిదేత కీలుబొమ్ములై వెలంగగలదు
కార్మికులు ఆత్మగౌరవమును నయానముగు నావరణము కొర
చున్న గాని యాజహాస్యమును కొరనూడదు. కార్మికుల
జట్టుందులను నూర్చి యజమానులు తరుచుగా అణకూలుముగ
నీ కలివ్వురింతురు వారలుచేతులన్నను తన్ని బారణమునకు
సాధనగౌరవము తెన్నియొగలవు. భవనసంపాదనములకు నం
నాభిక్తుని కలుగునుగాన కార్మికులును యజమానులును కలసి
నాభిక్తుని ననుకూర్పవలెను. రాజకీయాందోళనల బోధన
ను వివరావని ఆధ్యక్షుడు నుడివెత.

1. తాలూకా సంఘమునకు నుండి: కార్యనిర్వాహక పద్ధతును ఎత్తుకొనుట. 2. తూర్పు కృష్ణాజిల్లా కాంగ్రెసు సంఘమునకు నభ్యర్థన వెత్తుకొనుట. 3. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కాంగ్రెసు సంఘమునకు నభ్యర్థన వెత్తుకొనుట. 4. తిలక్ తూర్వాజిల్లాది విమలమే ఆనందమైన ఏర్పాటులను జేయుట.

సెనేటునందు.

తమ పేరి నా నాంబాలను నెనేటుకథ అడిగెను. ప్ర
త్యయము కొన్ని తీర్మానము లై పరిశీలన నెనేటుకథకు
యూజును అనుమతి లభింప జరిగితిని పొందబడిన
తర్జుమా ద్రిగారు తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించి తర్జుమా
అనుమతి లభింప జరిగితిని పొందబడిన నెనేటుకథకు
దని తెలిపిరి.

విజయం మొక్కటగాన కృతి రేఖలుగ నుండి సత్య
మూర్తి గారి వక్రస్వరూప యొల్లిపాక్షిని. ఇప్పుడొకలోక
మన్నుడును దాని తీసి పారకే ములసిన దుయిలు సత్యమూర్తి
గారు తెలిసిరి. వారు వెదకిపుచ్చుండిరి. సర్వలకుండు అను
మానమునకు అన్నద ముండకూడదని సత్యమూర్తి గారునుడివిరి.
సృష్టహారములో నేదైనా లోకమున్నయెడల బానిసెయ్య
కతెను. కరిమిధి కారులను యెప్పుడూ అధికారముగలవారు
ఇకనుక సర్వముగ నుండుటలే వాడు అన్యాయము లేదు
దరని తెలుపుట అతకి వికరము.

అందునను మేడల వాని? ఇతరుల పెట్టుకుంటున్న
మేళ్ళు - గాని కొరిది. అట్టిది లేనదా? మహిమను నంబు
మూలమండి నిర్దుర్గం జరుగుచున్నట్లతి నెందు కిప్పుడు తే
మేడలకుంటున్న?

నంద్యూరు లెక్కంద వైయదయూరు ప్రశంసింజిర
 ఏ కృష్ణస్వామి అయ్యకగా తనకలెంపి ఎం. రామచం
 రామగారు తిర్యగమూడు బలకరణి. శత్రుయూర్తి గారు
 త్యామలెప్పి చూడూ తరారుమూడేదీరని రామలింగాశ్వా
 కుడిది. తిర్యగ మూడిపయూ.

ఏడాది కొకసారి జరుగు తరీక్షలు మార్చి ఏడాది
లో జనగణనకంటె నరంబున శిశువులకు జరుపుట మంచి

అనంతరము, ఆ సంఘమువారి దీని యోచనలను
 ఘోషించి, విశిష్టముగాను చి. ఏ పూర్వకావ్యముగాను విశేష
 కును భారతభాగముగాను నిర్వహణను చేయవలయునని న

మూర్తి గారు జరియొక తీర్మానములా రోసిరి. సభ్యులుగా
వ్యతిరేకముగ నుండిరి. ఈ తీర్మానముకూడ పీఠియైను.

వరదానాథుని కృతములు మహానాథుని కృతములు విభజించి వ్రాసి
 వరదానాథుని కృతములు మహానాథుని కృతములు విభజించి వ్రాసి
 వరదానాథుని కృతములు మహానాథుని కృతములు విభజించి వ్రాసి

గృహభివృద్ధి సంఘం కృత్రిమ మార్పాట

శ్రీ కృష్ణుడు మా రాష్ట్ర రామ నాథ స్వామిని పూజించి
 వలసవనస్పాదకము గలిగి నిన్ను రాత్రి మరణించి మా రాష్ట్ర రా
 మ నాథుని ఎల్ల భోక్తలుండు మొదటిభార్యగలిగియును, ఎ

ఎర శరీరమును ను తీర్చును. నానాకా ప్రకారము
యందు సహాయమందితులగు నుండి. ఇరువదియే యే
సంతే పరమపదము చేరుట పరమచారకము. కతిద్రుమ.

భార్యకు పరమేశ్వరుని దుఃఖిని తెలియనఁజేయుగాక

హం గేరిపూర్వపు ప్రధానమంత్రి.
 బండూ, మార్చి 5.—పూర్వపు ప్రధానమంత్రి

కంఠి పాంగియోళు బాగిన నుపయోగము నొరొకట
 కారాపాంగుగా విడుదలయినచో నుదే నకల్పము వా
 యొకట బాగినచో నొకట గాబునదియి యొకట కంఠి

అందుచేత మార్చి ౧:- జూనింగుడు. — అప్పుడే నాకు జూనింగుడు

గురువైన తిరిగివచ్చినపుడు నేలమంచి జనలూ బాష్పధ్వజము
దెల్పుచు నున్నదినిప్పుడు తోరగా అయినవేటికి నుండి చ
చుచు ననుగ్గురింపిరలయూచి దుఃఖపరచుచున్నట్లుగాడ నే
తనకత్త పోయినది.

కోకాధికారి తెలుపునంగతులు.

చెన్నైలో రాజధాని అవశ్యతనుబట్టి తెలుగు ప్రాంత
వాసుల గాన క్రింది సంకల్పమునాద నివసించిరి:— తేరా
రాజ్యమును భారతదేశమునకు రామకృష్ణమహారాజును

కంచుకొందురు. ఆపంతకము క్రీశారము నుండును, రాబడి
వన్ను, పిత్తు, వల్లదుండుకున వచ్చురాబడి భారత ప్రభుత్వ
మండలి ద్వారాను బదిలీ చేసి గాఢముగా రక్షించుటకు నిర్ణయమైతి.

భారత ప్రభుత్వమునాన కొత్తగ వస్తుల కట్టడం

కాని కింద రూపాయల కన్న విధించి. కాని 1915

1.80 కి. గ్రాముల వరకు, ఇ.ప.క. వ్యాసం 11 మి.మీ. వరకు
 కృత్రిమం. రాబడి తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. 16 ప్రాంతాల కృత్రి
 మం. వేళుకు సరైన మార్గ ప్రతినిధిగా ఉంటుంది.

దీని విచారణలోనిది ఈ కృత్యము కృద్విచారము.

రాష్ట్రీయవాదులు మాకు విధింపగ నవ్వది.
 వచ్చుచున్న, వెట్టబడి నాకుమీద లాభరూపమున, వార్య
 కుమారునినిగూడ నుద్దేశించుచున్నది. ఇట్లుచేసి

చున్నది 30 యేండ్లనుండి వచ్చు కృద్ధిలోనిది. కృష్ణపావ
దినులకు భర కృద్ధియగుటలే ధూమి అదానమునాద

వాళ్ళిద్దరూ కృష్ణానదికితలవూపు అవతారు
వాళ్ళిద్దరూకూ. విజిల్స్నుగ కాపుతుందని ప్రజల భయం

యజ్ఞిమాన మండుటచే వానితన ఆరాయకు పృథ్విశూరు
యజ్ఞుఁ. అదేవులకు లాభవనముగ నిర్వహించుటచే వానితన
దేబ్బు వచ్చుచుండెను. నీటివత్తులమీద 9 కోట్లు పెట్టినందు

కనుక మనకి రెండు కుతుక లాభము నెట్లు కందెను, అప్పుడే
 కన్ను మరుగున కాలియేర్చుక బోన ముడిచి, అప్పు
 డేకడు (అప్పుడే) కుతుక కుట్టెను. 30 యేండు (అప్పుడే)

ఈ భూమిపట్టులో నూదనవంతున నండిన అదాముపట్టు
 జానీనో నరనూక వయ్యెను. రాష్ట్రీను అదామును 67
 తరుండి 1684 లకులకు పోగెను.

ఇప్పుడు పంతులు యేదానిలో తగ్గవు విశాఖను
కొరకు జిల్లాలో కొత్త నిర్మాణం చేస్తున్నాడు. ఇంట్లోని

4,500 సంవత్సరాల పాతదనమును కలిగియున్నది. ఇది పాతదనమును కలిగియున్నది.

మనాదు జరిగింది. అందుకు 16 లక్షలకును, కేంద్ర
కాపు 25 లక్షలకును వసతియి. ఎవన్నీ ప్రాంతముల

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

పక్షములను అధ్యక్షుడు నిర్ణయించును. అధ్యక్షుడు
 పక్షములను అధ్యక్షుడు నిర్ణయించును. అధ్యక్షుడు
 పక్షములను అధ్యక్షుడు నిర్ణయించును. అధ్యక్షుడు

పల్లెటూరులోని పాత పాఠశాల గది, యెక్కడ ఉన్నదో
 తెలియజేయండి. అదేమిటా యెక్కడ ఉన్నదో తెలుసుకో
 వాడుకుంటాను.

செய்துள்ள பிழைகள் எவ்வளவுதான் என்பதை
உறுதியாக அறிய இயலாது என்பதை அறியுங்கள்.

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Legislative Assembly.

The Budget Discussion.

Retrenchment of Military Expenditure Demanded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS).

DELHI, March 7.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning for the first time to discuss the budget under the reforms. Mr. Whyte presided. The agenda contains a general discussion on the budget which will be preceded by a resolution to be moved by Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin urging appointment of a committee to consider the Escher Report. Mr. A. V. V. Ayyar, Mr. Kunjibehari Lal and Mr. Price (Bengal) were sworn in. At question time Mr. O'Donnell replying to Mr. Jaiyaz Khan said that the Moslem delegation to the Near East Conference would directly represent to His Majesty's Government the views of Indian Moslems and not of the Government of India.

An Objection.

Before Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin's resolution for a committee on Escher's report was taken up Mr. T. Rangachari (Madras) drew attention to the standing orders 130 and 132 which required two days notice for discussion of demands for grants under each separate head and observed that the notice issued to members had lumped together all grants for all heads and it was therefore impossible for the members to give two days notice as required under rule 132.

Mr. Hailey's Explanation.

Mr. Hailey explained that the Government were unaware how long the House would like to take to deal with each head and what imperative importance they would attach to each grant. For this reason the Government were unable to suggest definitely allotment of time. In future years, however, the Government would certainly ask for allotment of definite time. Mr. Hailey recognised the difficulties of the members at the present moment, but he asked the President to interpret the rules in most liberal sense in accepting notices or demands for grants.

The President promised he would interpret the rules as suggested by Mr. Hailey.

A Committee to Consider Escher Committee Report.

Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin then moved that a Committee consisting of the following members of the Assembly, Mr. Sahasrath, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. T. Rangachari, Rai Jaiji Majumdar Bahadur, Sir Jamsheer, Mr. Ginnwalla, Mr. Col. Herbert L. Col. Gidney and the mover under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Law Member be appointed to consider the report of the Escher Committee and to report their recommendations to the Assembly on or before March 15, 1921. He traversed the grounds taken up the other day by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and said that the report was of exceptional importance to India from the Military, Political and Financial points of view. The report in fact had been so widely criticised here and at home that the Government should take the Assembly into confidence and let the committee go through it so as to remove equivocations and misleading portions admitted by the Government itself. Although the authors of the report made it clear that their opinions were with an India gradually rising to self governing status still in spite of this praise the recommendations of the Committee were of most reactionary character inconsistent with the spirit of reforms. Hence it was necessary that the report should be thoroughly overhauled.

Sir Godfrey Fell.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary, expressed the Government's desire to accept the resolution. He said this would enable the Government to take up soon the reorganisation of the army at present held up till the Assembly had formulated its views. He appealed to the House to accept the motion unanimously.

Mr. Bashembar Nath supported the motion.

Motion Carried.

At this stage Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Gour put for the closure of the debate. Leave for this having been given the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

BUDGET WOULD FAN N. C. O.

Rai Jaijuranth Mazumdar.

After Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin's resolution had been adopted, Rai Jaijuranth Mazumdar Bahadur (Bengal) started discussion on the Budget. He confessed that he was not a diplomat, but a plain man and as such he wanted the House to take it seriously that the Budget which was introduced by the Finance Member with a horrible countenance would only fan the dying members of non-co-operation. Taxes on Sugar, beverage etc were the only silver lining in the dark and ominous Budget which Mr. Mazumdar said he received with disappointment despite Mr. Hailey's proclamation that unless the House shared the responsibility with the Government they would be declared unfit and useless. The best way of meeting the difficulty was reducing the military expenditure which was proving to be the last straw on the camel's back. The Government's duty did not consist merely in projecting India against foreign aggression, but advancing her moral and material property by seeing that the people were well fed, well clothed and well housed. Let not the Government cast a hopeful glance on the moon, but adjust themselves by storing water in time and also encourage sugar industry for which this country was noted before the advent of the British. The Government's heart may beat in unison with that of the people and then only could there be peace and contentment in the land.

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Venkatapathy Raju

Mr. Venkatapathy Raju said that the Budget was suffering from squandering mania and fully showed bankruptcy of statesmanship. The whole speech of the Finance Member was a master-piece of apologies which could not bring comfort to the suffering humanity. The appalling army expenditure, multiplication of departments and extravagance in administrative machinery were being attended to at the cost of the prosperity of the country. All proposals should be examined with microscopic scrutiny and there should be relentless warfare against the scandalous extravagance.

While the League of Nations was using for the reduction of armaments the Government of India, a Member of the League, was taking the army expenditure beyond the limits of the safety of national prosperity.

GOVERNMENT AND EXCHANGE.

Mr. Rahimullah Currimbhoy.

Mr. Rahimullah Currimbhoy said that the policy of maintenance of exchange by selling 'Reverse Councils' had given great impetus to import trade resulting in trade balance against India, (applause.) The constitution of the Currency Committee was such as could not inspire confidence in this country and unfortunately Dr. Dalals predictions had come to be true. The Government had frittered great resources of the country in following the sale of Councils which was dictated from Whitehall. He approved of the customs duty being raised from 7½ to 11. He congratulated the Government and the country on placing cotton industry into more favourable position, but it was a sad irony of fate that the military expenditure was growing out of all proportions to the country's revenues. While admitting the Finance Minister's judgment in the selection of taxable items he said that taking the average income per head the fresh taxation was above the paying capacity of the country. He wished more money should have been allotted to railways.

Mr. Jannadas.

Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas said that if a deficit of 18 crores had to be met no better way for taxation could have been found than as suggested by Mr. Hailey. However the Budget was very gloomy and seeing that the Army was going to consume more than fifty per cent of Indian revenue he urged a wholesale reduction in the military expenditure. He suggested retrenchment so as to do away with increase in postal rates. Coming to the currency situation the speaker said that the Finance Member had taken shelter behind the fact that currency conditions were abnormal throughout the world and that as such no body could foresee what was coming. He (speaker) emphasised that Mr. Dalal and Indian Chambers of Commerce had hundred and one times asked the Government to withdraw from following its policy in the sale of reverse councils, but the Government turned a deaf ear and it did not lead to the credit of the Government to declare now that none could foresee the danger. The Government had been following the disastrous currency policy obstinately in the interests of London. He repudiated Mr. Hailey's charge that any refusal on the part of Indian importers to pay their Bills would make India's Commercial morality suffer. This was hardly worthy of a great Government who was itself responsible for this state of affairs. He wished that the strength of army should be placed below the prewar level as up-to-date machinery had been introduced in the form of air force etc.

Mr. Haji Wajuddin objected to taxation on postage and umbrellas which affected the poor people seriously.

GOVERNMENT CHEATED THE MERCHANTS.

Mr. M. Kamji.

Mr. Manmohandas Kamji took strong exception to Mr. Hailey's remarks about Indian importers. The policy of the Government in the beginning was to support exchange and thus they held out hopes to merchants of exchange not falling below two shillings. At this the Indian importers sent orders for goods, but in the meanwhile the Government stopped supporting exchange which fell considerably. Thus did the Government cheat the merchants. Now taking Mr. Hailey's views if the Government could not foresee what was coming why did they hold out false hopes of stabilising exchange. The Commercial morality of India was better than that of any country in the world. (Cheers.) A gentleman would pay the liabilities of a grandfather even if there was no written contract. In conclusion the speaker objected to the taxation of stamps.

Mr. S. Hussain Khan.

Mr. Sarfarad Hussain Khan deprecated any curtailment of military expenditure on the frontier so long the normal condition was not restored and so long Bolshevik menace lasted and Central Asia was in a state of ferment. The Government must be as strong as possible on the Frontier. He said that taxation had affected the poor who were already suffering from high prices. He criticised import duty on cotton and increase in postage rates and strongly advocated curtailment of expenditure on scientific services and new Delhi.

Mr. T. Rangachari.

Mr. T. Rangachari said that he had tried to judge the Budget by the test of efficiency and economy, but it had raised nothing but indignation in him. He found that the spirit of unaccountability had made its way into the Budget even under the new era. Out of the whole Budget they could vote on something like 25 crores of expenditure. The Budget for army was unaccountable. It was just giving power to touch Registrars and sub Registrars but not the bigger people (laughter). He asked Mr. Sarfarad Hussain who had approved of army expenditure to remember that our revenue of 88 crores would go to army. India could not bear this with equanimity. He was sorry that they had no power on military Budget which took away the lion's share of the revenues. He could only say that a careful investigation of military Budget should be conducted. A European soldier cost 4½ times more than an Indian soldier while a European Officer cost twelve times more than an Indian Officer. This should convince the Government of the great necessity of Indianising the army if economy was to be effected. The cost of civil administration had risen from 20 crores to 45 crores. The Civil Service thought that under the reforms they would be in danger. Thus their position, their pay, their allowances and their pensions should be increased and other interests safeguarded. No wonder therefore that this infection spread to subordinates everywhere. If the Government wanted the Assembly to vote and not to non-co-operate on this vital issue they must hold out a sacred promise that they would examine the question of retrenchment seriously and in right earnest. This country could not afford to have a top heavy administration. This promise must be to examine the Budget with the help of the Assembly, to examine the pay and allowances of Officers. The cost of administration had risen during the past four years from twenty to forty five crores, but the prices of necessities had not risen to that extent. (A voice they had risen). He said that the country's resources had not risen to that extent. He referred to currency and exchange muddle and took strong exception to further multiplication in official strength in the Government of India. The time had come to put the house in order and the Finance Member could be well advised to confine his Finance Bill to one year. The proposals of the Escher Committee should not be given

effect to. He warned the Government that if the Assembly agreed to the present Budget it was on the distinct understanding that the future Budget would not propose such harassing taxation on the poor Indian resources. The strength of army should be reexamined with the help of the Assembly.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

Dark, Gloomy and Disappointing.

Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin spoke on the Budget. He was of opinion that this dark gloomy and disappointing Budget only gave further incentive to non-cooperators to excite the people at large and afforded some amount of justification to them to denounce those in the Assembly as not representing the people. That was his fear. He criticised the exchange policy of the Government and remarked that trade in India was in a state of utter ruin. Responsibility for this was the Government's. Let them deny it they could. Proceeding, Mr. Chowdhri referred to the Finance member's admissions of incapacity to deal with trade depression, and failure to adopt the system of the sale of reverse Councils by competitive tender and asked how was it that the military expenditure was going up every year while every year the Government said they were trying to cut it short. To impose a terminal tax on todder and beer was most inopportune, because there were the necessities of life. Let the Government impose additional tax on luxuries, but not on umbrellas which were a necessity.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer considered it extremely unfortunate that they should in the first year be faced with an adversity Budget. Mr. Hailey admitted his failure to grapple with the exchange troubles. He said that the Commander-in-Chief would justify the army budget. He could gather that the Finance Member himself did not approve of the sum for the army. However he could see that while the strength of the army was being reduced below the prewar level the upkeep of this strength cost three hundred per cent more than what it cost in 1913-14. Further, while there was a reduction in the combatant strength there had been an increase of something like seven hundred officers in the army. The proportion of expenditure on the army in the United Kingdom was one fifth of entire expenditure while in the Colonies it was something like one twelfth. However he admitted that Indian conditions were different. But they did not justify such a huge growth. Then again, the carrying out of Escher Committee's recommendation would mean that the army figure would go still further. A great responsibility was resting on the Assembly and the whole question of Army should be carefully examined by a properly constituted body of officials and non-officials. The speaker offered the following suggestions to meet the situation, firstly, that a section of army maintained for international security be replaced gradually by a far less costly territorial force. In this connection it was auxiliary force was as costly as the main force then the auxiliary force should not be encouraged. Secondly, there should be gradual Indianisation of the army. This argument which was previously brought forward on the strength of national aspirations was now the sanction of the directly needed economy. Thirdly, the Imperial Government should contribute to the maintenance of that strength, which in the words of the Escher Report was kept to meet the imperial demands on the manpower of India for imperial purposes. While Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was developing his arguments the President told him that his time of fifteen minutes was up. The speaker accordingly resumed his seat.

Mr. O'Donnell.

Mr. O'Donnell who spoke after Sir Sivaswamy Iyer challenged the statement of Mr. Rangachari who had said that the Government spent large sums of money on revision of pay of subordinate establishments in order to justify their acceding to the clamorous demands of the higher branch of the Civil Services. Mr. Rangachari was mistaken because the increase given in higher branch of the Civil Service was in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. It was quite true that in some cases increase had been larger than that recommended but this was due to enormous increase in the prices. But in no case had the increase been at all proportionate to the rise in prices. The cost of enhancement of the salaries of imperial reserves was but one hundred lakhs. The cost of revision of pay of the provincial services was fifty six lakhs while that of the subordinate service was ten and half crores which included 4½ for expenditure like increase in telegraph people and increase demanded by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Narayandas Girdharidas.

Mr. Narayandas Girdharidas wanted a committee to enquire into the army expenditure and he characterised the proposal to impose additional tax on post cards and packets as irritating and a blow to the growth of newspapers.

Dr. Gour.

Dr. Gour criticised the staggering growth of military expenditure which the poorest in India could not bear in face of all acceptance of the League of Nations which was trying to bring the millennium of universal peace and Anglo-Japanese alliance, they failed to understand the necessity for annual swelling up of the military expenditure. If the Bolsheviks were coming to India the Commander-in-Chief would attempt to arrange a special meeting of legislature for additional expenditures. Where was the immediate necessity for the present large military Bill of about fifty per cent of the revenue? Why not Indianise the army and encourage the Boy Scout movement that would be one of cutting down the expenditure.

Sir Frank Carter.

Sir Frank Carter characterised the Budget as the rich man's Budget. The only item that affected the poor was the enhancement of postal rates. The Government would therefore be well advised if they left out piece postage untouched. The increase in letter postage from half an anna to one anna would not be so adversely felt by the masses. He congratulated Mr. Hailey on his boldness to face the deficit by taxation rather than resort to floating debt. He expressed his great regret for the inadequate grant to railways. He quoted the evidence given by Col. Waghorn and other members of the railway board before the railway Committee wherein it was alleged that no amount of change in the administration would effect considerable improvement until they were granted financial autonomy outside the wages and necessities of the Government of India. Thus it was apparent that finances were badly needed to improve

the railways which were essential to meet the growing needs of the trade. However the Government should give an assurance that fifteen crores would be spent purely on railways without being consumed afterwards by some extraordinary expenditure.

I. Shwar Saran.

Mr. I. Shwar Saran said that if the military expenditure this year could go up by fifteen crores compared with the estimate then what guarantee was there that this time next year there would not be another proposal for fresh taxation because of military expenditure. He asked did India exist only for army. We suggested replacement of British soldiers by Indian soldiers and revision of a ruinous frontier policy. The United Kingdom should also bear the burden of military strength of India. Concluding the speaker appealed to the Commander in Chief to revise their military policy and save the poor tax payer from unbearable burdens.

Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. N. M. Joshi criticised the taxation proposals like purchase duties on sugar, grain, firewood and said that these would increase the price of goods for the people. He suggested that the Government should increase passenger fares in the respect of first and second class passengers and the third class passengers be left free.

Mr. Hailey intervened and said I wish to make it perfectly clear having reminded my memory that I have said nothing about passenger fares.

Colonel Gidney.

After Mr. Joshi had criticised a few other proposals Col. Gidney made his maiden speech which was heard with attention. He stated his sympathies to Mr. Hailey whose footsteps were followed by him and who had to contend against forces from which his predecessors enjoyed complete immunity. However this budget which was characterised by boldness and clearness would stand as one of the most important budgets ever presented. Referring to the huge expenditure Col. Gidney reminded the Assembly of the proverb "Cut your coat according to your cloth" and said it was a surprise that while the function of this House was to provide for supplies the duty of the Government was to spend money and spend four fifths of it without the Assembly having even a whisper much less a voice in the relationship between the House and the Government was to be stable it must be founded on mutual confidence and cooperation. Yet he did not complain. He was willing to accept his interference with the conditions at present attached to it. But he wanted some definite guarantee that the new expenditure whether of a capital or of a recurring nature whether concerned with visible or invisible matters whether productive or non-productive, whether political military or ordinary, should receive the assent of this House and that assent should be obtained from the recently elected Standing Finance Committee which he regretted contained no European member. He included in this not only proposals for new expenditure but also for diversion of existing expenditure into new direction on new objects. He stated the impression current that the Government of India did not always get even endeavour to get the best value for its money. He was however pleased to see that they had imported a bunch of skilled accountants and he would not be surprised if they found quite a lot to do on the military side of the Government's expense. In fact, Col. Gidney had a shrewd suspicion that given expert financiers and accountants on the army side of administration there would be enormous reduction in the military budget. He was not for reducing the army, but he was probing very deeply into labyrinthine methods of work. "I am willing to accept necessary expenditure" continued the speaker, whether it be for material advance or for internal or external security. I see that a certain sum is provided in the Budget for the purpose of carrying out some of the recommendations of the Escher Committee. I sincerely trust that this House will in some manner be allowed early opportunity to examine the necessity of the case before this money is expended". Referring to the taxation proposals Col. Gidney related his experience that prices were now higher than before the Budget was presented and said that the increased import duties would provide another excuse to middlemen to pocket. Indirect taxation fell on the consumer with double force and this increase in the cost of living was bound to react on the Government itself. He heard wherever he went that the large sums of money spent on revision of pay had not been spent wisely. It was the members of his community, those who lived on small salaries and who depended on overseas supplies who were hardest hit by the high prices and who were likely to be most affected by the new import duties. He had failed to find in the budget any provision for higher wages of these people. This was a matter which must not be overlooked. In conclusion Col. Gidney remarked that the monstrous growth of fresh deficit revealed the necessity for serious scrutiny of all measures involving additional expenditure.

After Col. Gidney finished his speech Mr. Joshi referring to Mr. Hailey's statement as to the likelihood of railway passenger rates being increased read out from the budget a passage which indicated moderate increase of rates particularly on goods train and asked the House to judge whether he (speaker) was justified in drawing the inference that he did when he spoke last.

Raja Shar Nardan Singh.

Raja Shar Nardan Singh said that the budget had caused great uneasiness in the country and the people felt that if the new extravagant fresh taxation it should have never come at all. He suggested export duty on food grain to meet the deficit rather than those taxations which affected the masses. He took exception to the increase in postage and approved of import duties which would safeguard Indian industries.

When Shall become Solvent.

Mr. J. C. Chowdhuri.

Mr. J. C. Chowdhuri considered the financial statement a bankruptcy budget and regretted that Mr. Hailey had not given an idea when the finances would be placed on solvent basis. He referred amidst cries of "hear hear" to President's ruling asking members to limit their remarks on a closely typed budget of 358 pages to fifteen minutes. He referred to the great trade depression due to the disastrous currency policy of the Government during the post war days and to reckless sale of reserve councils. He criticised the old policy of Government and viewed with alarm the depletion in currency reserve. He suggested there should be no increase in postage and railway rates and that the revenue to be derived from these sources should be met through raising of a loan. He strongly criticised the enormous increase in civil and military expenditure and suggested the establishment of a reinforcement board.

Mr. R. A. Spence.

Mr. R. A. Spence (Bombay) expressed his satisfaction that the first statement of the country's affairs should also be the first to be expressed in terms of the currency of this country. The question of exchange had obtruded itself upon us last year with such bitter insistence that it was a relief to find it introduced into the future as little as possible. But the Finance Member would have been wiser had he been a bolder man and doubled his estimate of exchange loss in the coming year by framing his estimate of sterling outgoings at one shilling four pence in place of one shilling eight pence. Mr. Spence admitted the skillful steps taken to minimise the loss by the dexterous use the Government was making of the existing paper currency reserve. But he asked whether the adjustments to be made in respect of recoveries from the War Office would be calculated at the market rate at the date of sale or at the rather rosy rate assumed in the Budget, because as an Englishman he could not conceive it just that India as an Agent for England should export fifteen rupees and receive twelve in return. He (speaker) appreciated the sentiments underlying Mr. Hailey's somewhat cynical bewailment of the necessity for being honest, but regretted Mr. Hailey did not carry his policy of amonition of debt for enough total of three and a half percent. Debts, translating sterling at fifteen rupees per pound was about three hundred and sixty crores. A sinking fund of point five one percent per annum invested in years, that was to say maximum annual sum required would be one and three fourth crores but if the sinking fund were invested in security itself at its present depreciated value it would not cost a crore. Naturally under this tonic influence security would tend to rise in future years and to strengthen in value. The relief which the Finance Member was anxious to bring to the depressed holders of these securities could be purchased with a crore in this year. The budget complied with a promise of similar provision in future years never exceeding at its maximum one and three fourth crores. Thus the credit of India would be enhanced, her ancient faith in 3½ per cent securities restored, borrowings for future made easier than at present and thereby the Government of India would stand declared before the world as a Government honourable in its dealings. Proceeding the speaker said Mr. Hailey had deplored that he could not be more generous to railways, but in his exposition upon currency he had not explained precise by the existing policy of the Government. In regard to paper currency reserve, years ago the holder of ten rupee notes knew that behind that document of no intrinsic worth lay five rupees in bullion and five rupees of sound railway stock of this country. Later there was a change and the second moiety was remitted to England and there invested in British securities. Sound statesmanship underlay this change in policy. For it was deliberately undertaken with a view to stabilise exterior exchange of an exporting country and though capital growth of railways was in some measure starved the gain outweighed the loss. Early last year the Government jettisoned a policy which was effective for many years and it is well-worth of consideration whether in view of the past years events it would not be a sound measure to the practice of investing the second moiety of paper currency reserves once more in our own. Railways are of vital importance to the country and their earnings should in the first instance be devoted to the working expenses and in the second to the replacement of wear and tear and in the third to some measure of reserve for future and only that proportion of the earnings should find its way to the coffers of Government. You cannot starve railways and feed the country (hear hear). Criticising the proposed taxes Mr. Spence approved of additions to customs revenue in principle but doubted if the addition would in effect yield what was expected. He considered that the increase should be from 7½ to 12½ in the place of eleven and this would add to the revenue a further one and half crores. Any measure which for the moment checked the influx of imports and allowed our trade to resume its former balance would be of advantage to the country at the present stage. The speaker was in sympathy with tax on luxuries provided the finance member considered an umbrella a necessity and not a luxury. The newly increased surcharges upon railway freights was clumsily contrived. An increase of one anna per rupee would have the same effect and the same result by far easier than method than special freights outlined and thus the burden would be shared equally by all commodities over all distance instead of falling upon some disfavoured ones. Concluding Mr. Spence said that the Finance Member had told us that he would not say whether it was he himself or the Secretary of State who dictated the exchange policy of last year. It is a long standing political canon that India can only be governed on the spot. Railways and telegraphs have not done much to lessen the distance between peoples of India and their Government but they have brought Delhi into closer intimacy with Whitehall and I trust the effect of these new Councils in which every Englishman will desire to Act first for the benefit of India (Applause) of which country he is a citizen will be to bridge over the gulf between the Government and the governed and arrange details of the Government on the spot.

L. R. Sarbadhikari.

DELHI, March 8.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning. Dr. Sarbadhikari (Bengal) was the first to speak, but his speech could hardly be heard in the press gallery. He said that Bombay and Bengal had woeful days ahead. There might be a different state of feeling in the U. P. which were so powerfully and so patriotically represented on the Central Government. He appealed to the Government to do full justice to Bengal and Bombay both of which wanted a share of the income tax and particularly instanced the Calcutta University which requires to be reconstructed on the lines of Sadder Commission's recommendations. Even if the Government of India failed to do so he hoped the Secretary of State would intervene and to justice. Referring to the army expenditure he urged that the questions of territorial force had to be taken in right earnest, especially after the standard of record which the Calcutta University Corps and Bengal Light Horse had showed and of which they had heard so much in the Escher Committee report. As regards the additional taxation Dr. Sarbadhikari urged the Government to let alone post card and newspaper postage as also those taxes which affected small industries. In conclusion he said that the semblance of responsibility given to Indians in reforms must be well and judiciously exercised biding their time in the hope that more would be acquired when they prove their capacity.

Mr. G. L. Agarwala.

Mr. Girdhari Lal Agarwala said that there was no justification for the Government's currency policy and regretted that no provision had been made for Indians in Royal Air Force and in other Units of the Army. He

suggested that military training should be given to the Indians. International business credit of India was at stake. The speaker urged that postal rates should not be increased and no imposition be made on import of textile machineries. Female education and technical education on commercial lines should receive greater attention.

Mr. N. C. Sircar.

Mr. N. C. Sircar (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce) speaking on the Budget pressed for the reduction of military expenditure and asked for Indian using the army slowly but steadily without impairing its efficiency. He emphasised the urgent need of Industrial development in the country and asked for heavy railway grant. He complained of inadequate transport facilities as a result of which foreign coal was being imported to India. He condemned fresh taxation and thought that the imposition of increased import duty would tell heavily on the poorer classes. He suggested raising a loan of twenty crores repayable after twenty years. After condemning the unfortunate policy of selling reverse councils at a fancy price the speaker considered the present financial depression had been brought about to a great extent by the unfortunate policy adopted by the Government by announcing the acceptance of the Currency Committee's recommendations, but not acting up to them. He opened that the scheme of international credit as announced in the Brussels Conference as impracticable.

After Mr. Cotelingam and Price had spoken Sir Godfrey Fell spoke as follows:—

Government Members Reply.

Sir Godfrey Fell.

Sir Godfrey Fell in the course of a lucid speech spoke at length in justification of the military expenditure. He regretted that much of the criticism directed against the Government had been based upon inaccurate information. Even so well informed a critic of the army policy as Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had made a serious mistake while comparing the army figure for the years 1913-14 and 1920-21. It was alleged that the army expenditure which stood at 18 million pounds in pre-war days had risen this year to 58 millions, that is more than three hundred per cent. But the fact was that the pre-war figures were based on exchange of 1 sh 4 d while the calculation for this year were based on 2 sh. Applying therefore the same exchange ratio it would appear that the military figure which stood now at 38 millions pounds was not less than 26 millions in 1913-14. Thus there has been an increase of over hundred per cent only and this rise compared favourably with other countries of the world where in certain cases the increase had been over 200 per cent in the army expenditure. Proceeding, Sir Godfrey fell said that the first duty of any civilized Government was national defence and any Government which failed in this duty would be rightly accused of jeopardising the vital interests of its people. National defence depended upon a contented and efficient army; for the maintenance of a discontented and inefficient army which would not repulse the attack of enemies was sheer waste of public money. Now the obligation for national defences varied in different countries from time to time India was placed in an unfortunate situation because of its geographical position. The wide range of northwest Frontier inhabited by tribes to whom the rich districts of British India were an irresistible temptation was a potential and constant danger to the peace and security of India. Then again there was the need for internal peace and those who doubted it should read the telegrams from Lahore appearing in this morning's papers. He assured the house that everything was done in Sir Charles Meenons time to reduce the fighting strength and that the present Commander-in-Chief had placed the figure of strength even below that contemplated by the late Commander-in-Chief. But if the army must be cut down because of financial difficulties he asked the house to remember that the Commander-in-Chief was not responsible for the unfortunate state of finances. However, everything possible was being done. A subcommittee of the Executive Council would sit on the question of the reduction of army non-official evidence would be taken by this committee. Then again a subcommittee of Imperial Defence Committee was asked to thoroughly examine this question. Thus it would appear that no avenue had been left unexplored and none could be left unexplored in future to reduce the army to a minimum strength compatible with internal safety. But he asked the members to the turmoil in the Middle East the Bolshevik rule in Russia and the state of war on the frontier and the internal position of the country. The rise in cost of army had been due to increments in pay all round. For a discontented army was a serious danger. He maintained that none of the army people were overpaid to-day. The accommodation for army had cost a good deal. The rise in the price of foodstuffs clothing ammunition and other requirements of the army had greatly enhanced their bills. They had to provide better medical arrangements and mechanical transport. Added to all this, tanks aeroplanes armoured cars and other up to date weapons had been introduced. All these various factors had contributed to the rise in the army budget. He pointed out that the pay of British officers was fixed by His Majesty's Government and they had to pay what was fixed by the Home Government. Here army Secretary quoted the figures to show that during the 30 years from 1884 to 1914, the army expenditure had always fluctuated between 43 and 54 per cent of the total revenues of the central Government, while in the current year it was about 33 per cent. Could it, then be said that the army was absorbing more percentage than what it did in 1884? Moreover, the defence of this country was a central subject and the proportion that was paid to this head was rather a central concern and had nothing to do with the provincial revenues. It could not be said that the central revenues represented the whole finances of the country. The provinces paid nothing for the country's defence and if the central and provincial revenues were combined together and then the rates of military expenditure to All-India revenue, were sought it would appear that it represented far less a percentage than in many other countries. Touching the statement by certain members that the military expenditure was a non-votable item Sir Godfrey Fell said that personally he wished that this Assembly had the power to vote for the money required for the national defence and thus shared the responsibility with the Government on military matters. He believed that the figure for the army had nothing to make him ashamed of or apologise for. He submitted that when good days dawned they might consider a considerable reduction in the army's strength. In the conditions existing now it would be the height of criminal folly if an adequate provision was not made for the army (cheers).

(Continued on page 14.)

European Crisis.

Von Simon's Effective Reply to Lloyd George.

Allies Proceeding to Occupy German Towns.

(Reuter's)

London, March 7—8.15 p. m.

The military will advance to-morrow afternoon.

Notice of Mobilisation.

LONDON, March 6.

The *Daily News* states that the War Office has sent out warning notices to certain reservists to be prepared to proceed to their depots. This is merely a precautionary measure in view of any unexpected development of the German situation.

LONDON, March 5.

It is significant that Mr. Lloyd George yesterday conferred with Admiral Earl Beatty on the situation which will arise if the penalties have to be enforced.

It is understood that the Centre or Cabinet Party in Germany is anxious for settlement, but the other parties are irreconcilable.

The change of attitude on the part of the German Government, who were formerly willing to accept the Spa, Boulogne and Brussels proposals, is attributed to pressure exercised by Herr Simons and other big industrial magnates.

Outline of Hun Reply.

LONDON, March 6.

Herr von Simons, in an interview with the *Sunday Times*, outlined the reply he will make to the Allies to-morrow. He will insist that Germany is prepared to pay as much as she can, but she objects to the proposed term of forty-two years and regards the Paris figures as unacceptable. He declared that if the Allies are immovable, Germany will submit to the sanctions.

The *Sunday Times* political correspondent, referring to the Allied difficulty of discovering a method for collecting the indemnity without injury to themselves, understands that Mr. Lloyd George will suggest to-morrow that 50 per cent. of payment in respect of German exports to Allied countries should be impounded by the Allied Exchequers and pooled for the common Allied benefit. The German Government, by increased taxation, should reimburse the exporters thus mulcted.

It is pointed out that the reimbursed sum would remain in Germany.

German Experts' View.

LONDON, March 5.

BERLIN.—A committee of experts, presided over by the Chancellor, Herr Fehrenbach, yesterday discussed the economic effects of the threatened Allied measures, and came to the unanimous opinion that the measures would most seriously affect German economic life, but the effects could not prevent the Government from refusing to sign unfulfillable obligations.

Scenes in the Reichstag.

In the Reichstag to-day an attempt by Herr Loede, President to read Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding reparation provoked very stormy scenes.

Herr Hoffmann, a Communist, while endeavouring to speak, was assailed with shouts of "Throw him out!"

Herr Hoffmann's request that Herr Loede should read the rest of the speech produced a further storm of unparliamentary epithets, whereupon the Chamber adjourned.

Herr Fehrenbach hoped that the Germans would honour the mandatory signature to engagements not exceeding the limits of possibility. On the other hand, he hoped that the Germans would resolutely support the mandatory if they refused to sign a document containing undertakings which could not be executed.

In the ensuing debate, the ex-Chancellor, Herr Hermann Muller, agreed that the Paris agreement could not be executed, but enforcement of the sanctions must be avoided by every means possible.

The other parties generally supported the Government, but the Independent Socialist, Herr Breitscheid, severely criticised the proposals of Herr von Simons, whom he violently attacked, who he declared, had surrendered to unwelcome influences.

Herr Fehrenbach, replying, expressed the Cabinet's unbounded confidence in Herr von Simons.

According to the *Lokalanzeiger*, the Chancellor, at an earlier meeting of Party leaders, conveyed the impression that the Government would remain firm in all circumstances and that Mr. Lloyd George's demand for proposals approximating to the Paris decisions could not be discussed.

The *Vorwaerts* thinks that the Allies have shown that they have not adopted an irreconcilable attitude.

Von Simon's Complaint.

New Customs Regime will come to force on Thursday.

LONDON, March 7.

Von Simons' in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's complained of the Allies refusal to grant brief delay in order to consult Berlin. He expressed agreement with Allies suggestion for taxing German goods delivered to Allied Countries but regretted that German public opinion would discredit this proposal on account of its inclusion among Allies sanctions. Von Simons further agreed with Allies intention of examination with regard to method of payment but deplored the fact that joint committee of experts who would deliberate on the matter would meet in atmosphere embittered by enforcement of sanctions against which he formally and solemnly protested. The new customs regime in occupied territories will come into force on Thursday.

"Make them Pay."

LONDON, March 7.

Owing to the momentous nature of this morning's conference enormous crowd gathered in front of Lancaster House and Mr. Lloyd George was accorded a tremendous ovation. The Crowd surrounding him and shouting *Make them Pay*.

VON SIMONS STATEMENT.

Don't Squeeze Germany.

No Use of Menaces.

LONDON, March 7.

Von Simons in his statement before the Conference reiterated German inability to accept Paris proposal. He declared that owing to the far-reaching indifference of opinion and grave difficulties in way of perfect solution of reparations problem, Germans had been compelled to abandon the idea of presenting new plan for total reparation and had decided to revert to idea of provisional arrangement. Germany was prepared to pay fixed annuities provided for first five years and also to give full practicable equivalent for twelve per cent export tax.

The Conditions of Payment.

Such tremendous payments would only be possible if large part of them could be financed by way of loan. The proposal could be made only if Upper Silesia by virtue of plebiscite remained German and if restrictions imposed on Germany in commerce of world were abolished. Both these conditions were necessary to enable Germany to promise such high payments. It is continued Von-Simons entirely for Allies to decide whether we submit such proposal to-day. If you agree, then, we will do our best to cooperate with your experts with a view to establishing as soon as possible a comprehensive plan of reparations covering thirty years. If however you insist on our immediately making fixed total offer, we must ask for weeks delay in order to consult Berlin Cabinet. Von-Simons said that the difference between Paris decisions and German counter-proposals did not mean that Germany intended to evade her obligations or mock the treaty. It was question of capacity of Germans economic organisation they left nothing untried since Thursday to explain the spirit of the counter-proposals, and clear up mistakes and find other ways to understanding. "According to declarations of the Allies, Paris resolutions were intended to meet us half, but," said Von-Simons, "we prefer for the time being lapse of five years not to make use of this intention to meet us but to get in fact present provisions of Peace Treaty. I am unable to see how far this may be regarded as wilful and deliberate refusal on the part of Germany."

Is Germany the only Culprit?

Von Simons said, he preferred that settlement of total reparations best should be calculated according to provisions of Peace Treaty, with regard to Mr. Lloyd George's ruling that Germany's guilt must be considered, the basis of Treaty. Von Simons said that he had deliberately avoided speaking on the question of Germany's guilt because that would make understanding more difficult. He declared that the Treaty of Frankfurt was based on the assumption that vanquished and not guilty party should pay costs of war. History would alone be able to decide who was responsible for World War. He was far from wishing to absolve German Government from responsibility but whether a single nation and that nation Germany was exclusively guilty had not been finally settled by the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty was lawful for them because they signed it but Von Simons would condemn any law which reserved the possibility of invalidating us to judge if the condemned party furnished new proofs.

Devastated Areas.

Von Simons dwelt on emotions he experienced in his four visits to devastated areas. He said that majority of Germans were anxious to cooperate in work of reconstruction and he deplored doubts cast on their proposals to deal with the task of such immense difficulty. He declared that Mr. Lloyd George's statement that German taxation was lower than that of Allies was based on Allied experts wrong method of calculating. He quoted figures from the memorandum of League of Nations in support of his contention that Germany was more heavily burdened than England or France.

Don't Squeeze Us.

He warned Allies not to attempt to squeeze from Germany more payment. They were more than they were able to give. He declared that the menace of penalties was not justified by peace treaty.

Appeal to the League.

Von Simons said that Germany was not a member of League of Nations but that she had signed a pact of League, he therefore on behalf of German Government announced an appeal to the Assembly of the League against sanctions with which they were menaced. Von Simons concluded by declaring that if any sanction failed to attain its purpose it must call for new sanctions, thus eventually preparing new state of violence, but all wanted to leave unhealthy atmosphere of compulsion and enter healthy atmosphere of voluntary cooperation. Common distress could only be removed by common effort and Germany was ready to exert herself more than others. He appealed to Allies to assist Germany in finding ways to fulfil her obligations. This could best be solved by technical experts appointed by both sides.

The Allies' Decision.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Germans at a Conference this afternoon, said that the German proposals did not represent such an advance on their first proposals as to justify the Allies in postponing the execution of the sanctions, though all deeply deplored this in the interests of the peace of the world.

THE PREMIERS FINAL SPEECH. Counter-Proposals Evasive. Allies Determination.

LONDON, March 7.

The Conference reassembled at half past four when Mr. Lloyd George gave a considered reply to German counter-proposals. He said that the Allies, neutrals and Germany had all insistently urged the necessity for reaching a definite settlement of outstanding questions particularly the determination of total indemnities. It was sound common sense in the interests of peace and prosperity of world to realise the futility of endeavouring to reconstruct future on rocking foundation but to discover something however low which touched bottom is the paramount interest of world including Germany.

Definite Proposals or No Peace.

Latters proposals were completely useless. Until we got from Germany, proposals which would mean definite and unchallenged settlement, there could not be peace between us. Von-Simons offer appeared to accept Paris proposals for five years but even this was uncertain because in event of Upper Silesia Plebiscite going against Germany the whole scheme would fall through. Even assuming that Plebiscite was favourable to Germany and we were ready to accept conditions about German Trade what would happen at end of five years. We would have no proposal not even minimum figure nor even precise method of arriving at figure. Situation therefore would not only be perfectly vague but it would be disquieting since payments now offered would not be paid from current revenue but would involve loan. Germany would thus mortgage her future necessitating lien on income of subsequent years in order to pay annuities of first five years. We had been seeking in order to pay annuities of first five years.

Even the full Payment of Reparations would be inadequate.

We had been seeking some sort of certainty and all we had got was certainty that it would be inadequate. Even if Germany entirely lost Silesia her population would still be ten million unemployed on account of war in addition to having to provide five hundred million sterling in pensions. Thus if Germany carried out Paris proposals her aggregate payments to Allies would only be quarter of war charges of Britain alone. French case was even more striking. In addition to heavy pension list, France was compelled to find twelve milliard francs to repair devastations. Consequently Germany would this year have to find for all Allies only one ninth of Frances liabilities. Yet Von Simons talked of economic sacrifices of Germany, clearly showing that Germany had not yet realised the essential facts of the situation. Mr. Lloyd George dismissed the difficulty of paying beyond the Frontiers as a surmountable currency question.

Germany provoked War.

The Premier emphasised that Von Simons had refused to accept responsibility for war which was the basis of the Peace Treaty but appealed to history to revise the sentence. Mr. Lloyd George said he had uneasy suspicions that Germany intended in this connection that history should begin five years hence. Allies could not discuss that basis, unless Germany was prepared to act on fundamental realisation of her responsibility. It would be impossible to discover arrangement calculated to produce an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill which was essential to the peace of Europe; Paris proposals already represented considerable abatement of Allies claims and were advanced with a view to assuring settlement. We were willing to discuss with Germany the length of the period of annuities, also an alternative method to twelve per cent for adjusting annuity to Germany's prosperity.

The Demands of the Allies.

But we demanded immediately. Firstly, settlement of amount of payments or factors which should automatically determine those amounts in accordance with Germany's prosperity. Secondly, arrangement with regard to method of payments which would preclude possibility of further discussions and quarrels. Mr. Lloyd George asked Von Simons forgiveness for expressing opinion that latter was not a free agent but was compelled to answer to public opinion which was not ready to pay debt. The Premier insisted upon the necessity for immediate definite settlement.

The End.

In consequence of fact that German proposals were simply evasive postponement the Allies regretfully concluded that penalties must be enforced immediately.

Troops to Occupy Frontier Towns. Tax on German Exports.

LONDON, March 7.

After announcing to Commons that instructions had been given for troops immediately to occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, Mr. Lloyd George declared that proposals regarding sanction enabling them to compel every purchaser of German goods in Allied countries to pay proportion of purchase money to exchequer would have to be submitted to Parliament. He said Germany would not be able to evade this sanction by exporting indirectly because measures apply to all goods of German origin.

Replying to question the Premier said that Dominions and Colonies would not be bound by allied decision. "Our proposals will be passed on said Premier and as Dominions are interested in indemnities they may find our way best but they must deal with matter for themselves."

Military Movements begin on 8th March.

At conclusion of the conference, a telegram was despatched directing that Military movements should begin to-morrow. German delegates will proceed home at 20'clock tomorrow afternoon.

French and British Detachments, Advancing to Occupy German Towns.

LONDON, March 8.

Very brief period has elapsed between breakdown of the Conference and carrying out of Military measures, for a Paris message announced that, according to the semi-official advices from Dusseldorf, the first French detachments advancing towards Dusseldorf arrived on the border of the zone to be occupied last night, while a Berlin message states that a British detachment from Cologne is also on its way to participate in occupation. General Degoutte supreme command.

Council of State.

Martial Law Prisoners.

Sardar Jogindar Singh.

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Sir William Vincent interrupting said:—I will say Sir certainly not. (Laughter.)

Continuing the speaker said that however, he had been that such prosecution evidence in many cases failed in ordinary courts. He regretted to find that while all influential men had been released poor men were still rotting in jail. After all, what they were put to jail for was for aspiring for the attainment of Swaraj which had been now admitted by the Government itself as the goal of Indian aspiration. Then again the Government had admitted its mistakes and had said that the people were wrongly detained. The speaker referring to the Komagata Maru incident said that these people were given false hopes about their arrival in Canada and when they came back disappointed the sad events occurred in Calcutta. Consequently many innocent people were sent to jail. He believed that if all these persons were released it would considerably ease the Punjab situation and greatly calm down the agitation among the Sikhs. This would also restore the lost faith in English Justice.

Malik Sir Omar Hyal Khan asked that the prisoners should be divided into four classes and to deal with them accordingly.

Dewan Bahadur Naidu asked for sympathy and justice outlined by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. He appealed to the Government to accept the resolution and forstall the non-cooperators.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William Vincent said that the Government had admitted that there were some reprehensible acts on both sides and that the Government alone was never to be blamed in this matter. He drew the attention of the house to many misinterpretations of the Government's position made by the mover. For instance he said that no persons were now in jail who were wrongly arrested and detained. There were only two cases of this kind and it would be be unfair to make a general proposition of this kind. As for the charge that people were imprisoned because of their aspiration for Swaraj, he challenged the mover to point out a single case falling under that category. The prisoners of Komagata incident were detained in jail for having resorted to fire and it was absolutely unsafe to let these excited people into the Punjab where a state of conspiracy had found to be existing. He believed this action of the Government had the full support of the public (a cry of No No). He knew that throughout India there were only three people detained without trial, two of whom belonged to N. W. F. Provinces. He said that the house would appreciate the action of the Government when he told them that out of about 1786 prisoners 1700 had already been released. There was now no man in jail for political offence. Those who were still under detention were convicted of most serious offences and it would be unsafe at present to release them. He also informed the House that out of 85 people now in jail about 70 were those tried by tribunals. Sir William Vincent continuing read extracts from the findings of the two High Court Judges to show that in some cases they had no remarks to make and in several others there were ample evidence and the guilt fully proved. There was no man in jail who had not been convicted of very grave offence and he assured the Council that the Government detained in custody only those men whose release would be dangerous to society. He said that dangerous elements were at work and he himself had visited the Punjab and come to the conclusion that the release of these men would be unsafe. He said that Sir Edward Maclagan was a Governor of known clemency and considering the present situation in the Punjab Sir William Vincent asked the Council to reject the resolution.

Mr. Sukbir Singh.

Sukbir Singh touched on Kartarpur prisoners and said that many of them in jails were Sadhus and Mahatmas. He urged that both the Kartarpur and Punjab prisoners should be released.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi said that clemency petitions were examined by Sir William Vincent, Sir George Lowndes and himself and these received full consideration.

The President's Ruling.

At this stage the President ruled that references to the Kartarpur prisoners are irrelevant.

Mr. Sethna expressed his sympathy with the resolution and asked the mover to point out cases in which clemency could be exercised without danger to society.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh gave his sympathy and pleaded for mercy.

Sardar Jogindar Singh summed up the debate saying "can't be infallible" and said that outside opinion should be taken into consideration. The Punjab was one of the best provinces in India and the speaker recalled the words of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He was anxious that clemency should be applied not by working on shifts and policy. British Justice must be upheld.

Indian Situation.

Lord Reading.

Representative of Justice.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 4.

Lord Reading was last night entertained to dinner by the Royal Colonial Institute at Hotel Victoria. Mr. Montagu, who presided, said he was looking forward with confidence to working with Lord Reading. He said there was no future for India except as a member of the British Empire. Lord Reading's political task was to maintain and consolidate the understanding between the Government of India and the princes of India and to lead the proud peoples of India with their racial and national consciousness to the highest destiny that awaits any country, namely partnership in the British Empire. Lord Reading had undertaken this task with the complete confidence of every part of the British Empire.

Lord Reading, who was accorded a tremendous reception, replied briefly. He paid a tribute to the intense devotion of Mr. Montagu to the interests of India. He expressed the opinion that the reason for his appointment was that he might represent the justice of Britain.

Lord Reading examining the reason why he was recommended to the King for the Viceroyalty said it struck him firmly that those responsible for his selection thought that it was a great idea to ask him who sat in the mighty seat of British Justice to leave that seat and go to India and undertake his part in its Government for reason that he represented Justice in Great Britain. Whoever was entrusted with the administration of Justice in Great Britain was the custodian of a great and priceless heritage which had been handed down as the true embodiment of British love of fair play and impartiality in dealing with people. If it could be said of him however small and humbly at the end of his term of office that he had contributed something to the prosperity and contentment of India; had in some part upheld in India the high traditions of British Justice and had assisted however little in fixing more deeply and firmly the priceless lustre of the wonderful gem of India in the Imperial diadem he should think that he deserved some little crumb of credit. (Cheers.)

The Indian Delegates.

LONDON, March 7.

PARIS.—Mr. Chotani and Ansari have departed for London.

Lady Reading on Women Suffrage.

LONDON, March 7.

In a letter to Woman Suffrage Alliance Lady Reading hopes that soon after her arrival in India she will meet representative of committee of Indian Women of Alliance.

Colonel Wedgwood.

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Colonel Wedgwood to-day made his first appearance in House of Commons after his visit to India. He was warmly greeted by his friends but there were some murmurs from Ministerialists.

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In the House of Lords Lord Amphil moved to adjourn the debate on Burma Reform Bill until publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and India office was carried against the Government.

Motion Withdrawn.

Sir William Vincent speaking emphasised that 1700 men were released in obedience to the mandate for clemency from H. M. the King and not as a result of examination of evidence. He thought that Mr. Sethna had asked a pertinent question to which the mover had not replied. He assured the Council that if the mover brought special cases to his notice he would do his best. The motion was withdrawn.

(Continued from page 12.)

Lord Rawlinson.

His Big IF's.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief who spoke after Sir Godfrey Fell said that he had been assailed with missiles from various quarters many of which, in his view, had missed the mark; but to some of which it was only right that he should make a direct reply. It had been his habit to reply to such attacks with weapons more directly effective (Laughter), and he had better practice in the use of such weapons than any ordinary warfare in this House. Mr. Jamnadas had asked the Government to reduce the number of fighting troops in view of the up-to-date defence weapons that had been brought into the army. But it must be noted that compared with the pre-war strength, British troops in the fighting units in this country had already been reduced by no less than six thousand men and Indian troops by seven thousand five hundred. India was far behind hand in the use of up-to-date appliances referred to. As regards Mr. Rangachariar's query as to whether a final decision as to strength of the post-war army had yet been arrived at and his further request that the whole question should be examined by a committee with half of non-officials the Commander-in-Chief said that that was exactly what was going to take place. A sub-committee of the Executive Council would be appointed for the purpose and unofficial witnesses would be called to give evidence. It was a legitimate demand that the normal strength of the army must correspond with the normal financial resources, but the internal as well as external situation did not permit that. It was unfair to compare the growth of expenditure between India and the self-governing dominions because the circumstances there were wholly different.

Frontier Troubles.

Neither in Canada nor in South Africa nor in Australia had they such turbulent fanatical tribes on their frontier as the Wazirs and Afridis.

Territorial Army.

As regards Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's suggestion for the creation of a territorial Army the Commander-in-Chief said:—I am quite prepared to say that if the Territorial Army reached the standard of efficiency, which I hope it may before long, I shall be ready to contemplate a proportionate reduction; but at the present moment the Territorial Force is in its infancy and though I am quite prepared to give every possible encouragement I doubt whether for some years to come it would reach the degree of efficiency which will justify our looking upon it as of potential military value. As regards the proposal for the indianisation of the army the Commander-in-Chief said:—I take it that this means the reduction of British troops and increase in the number of Indians. If so I am prepared to take this question when conditions in India became normal. Though I am desirous to give every opportunity for young Indians to be trained for holding commissions in the army, I would point out that no economy would be effected by the substitution of Indians because they cost exactly the same as the British officers of the same rank. As regards the proposal that the Home Government should contribute to the maintenance of certain sections of the Indian army His Excellency strongly demurred to it and said that the Indian army existed for India and therefore any such claim was absolutely unjustifiable. Dr. Gour had asked why so much army was maintained when the League of Nations was trying to bring in the millennium of universal peace, but the Commander-in-Chief feared that there was not the slightest chance of these Afridis and Wazirs becoming members of the league.

The Bolshevik Menace.

As one who had in the past years conducted operations against Bolsheviks he said that he knew the danger of Bolshevik menace, especially after what had recently taken place in Bukkara and Turkistan and therefore urged that there must be a strong and efficient army in India. If the frontier tribes would be peaceful there would be a large reduction in the military expenditure. These tribes had never been peaceful in the past. They are not peaceful now and he was afraid that there was no prospect of their being peaceful in the near future.

Preserving Internal Peace.

Troops were necessary in India to maintain the internal peace as the military were often called out to quell riots, especially riots of religious nature. As for more commissions to be given to Indians, he was hopeful that at no distant date it would be possible to provide educational facilities not only for the service in India but also for the sons of those Indian officers who had served gallantly during the late war. The Government were willing to give every facility for Indians getting commissions provided they rose to proper educational standard. He was unable at present to give any guarantee to the Assembly that the expenditure on army would go down.

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If the Bolsheviks menace disappeared the internal situation in India cleared and if the noncooperation agitators ceased to lead astray the ignorant and gullible masses then the Assembly would be justified in looking for the reduction of military expenditure but until these were seen to further reduce the military expenditure below what was provided for in the budget was to run grave and serious risks. The only way against war was to be prepared for war and the force provided for in the budget was the least which in his opinion would give to India that reasonable degree of security which Government were bound in honour to provide in order to protect the struggling and teeming population.

Robertson: "No. 1" - 1940.

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6032-7-10: "6035" Thru 6036.

DUNCAN STRATTON & Co.

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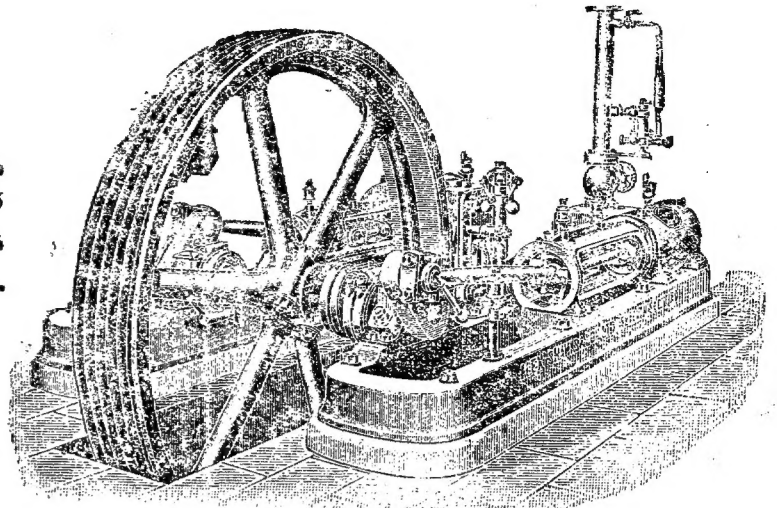
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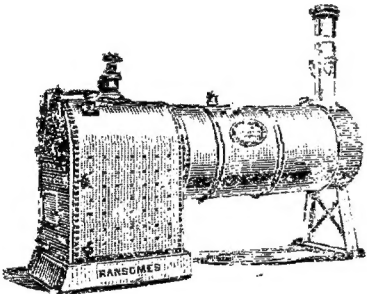
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80 హానులు మొదలు
150 హానుల వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.

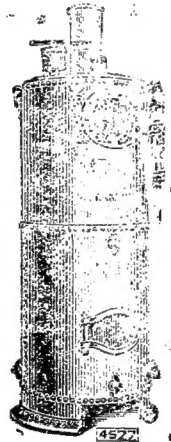


ప్రొఫెసర్ స్టీమ్ ఇంజనీర్ బొంబాయి.
కూడపు 20 అ. మొదలు 82 అ. వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.

దయామేటరు 6 అ. 6 అ. వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.
స్టీమ్ ఇంజనీర్లు (మెషిన్) 100 హానుల వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.



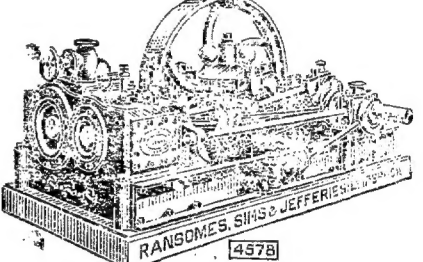
లోకో మోటివ్ ఇంజనీర్ బొంబాయి.
స్టీమ్ ఇంజనీర్లు (మెషిన్) 80 హానుల వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.
100 హాను, 120 హాను, 150 హాను వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.



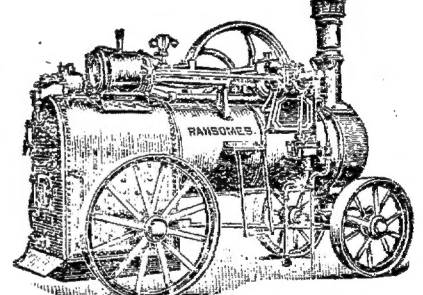
వర్టికల్ ఇంజనీర్ బొంబాయి.
స్టీమ్ ఇంజనీర్లు (మెషిన్) 80 హానుల వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.
100 హానుల వరకు ఉంటున్నాయి.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుసుకోవలసిన వాటిని
స్వయం చేయవచ్చును.
మాది జిన్నెంగు మెషిన్, కాటెనామా
మాది (మెషిన్) మెషిన్ [మెషిన్]
మాది స్పిన్డింగు మెషిన్
మాది పిండింగు మెషిన్
అన్ని రకముల స్టీమ్ ఎంజిన్లు
అన్ని రకముల స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు
కాల్ థర్మో మిల్లింగు మెషిన్
మానెమెంటు మెషిన్
మంచుగడ్డకేయ మెషిన్ [సామాన్యము]
కర్టు లిఫ్టింగు మెషిన్ కాటె
అన్ని రకముల కుప్పింగు మెషిన్లు
కాగ్స్, క్యూసామా సంధిమైన కొరముట్లు
కిరీస్ మానె కురుడు ఆయిల్ ఎంజిన్లు
ఎలక్ట్రిక్ లైటింగు (ప్లాన్ట్) కొరముట్లు
లేరులు కురుడు కొరముట్లు
స్టీమ్ మిల్లింగు, క్లిప్టింగు, పెట్రోల్ ఇంజిన్లు
కాట్ థర్మో అండ్ కాన్స్ట్రక్షన్ ఇంజిన్లు.
కగ్గెరా అన్ని రకముల సామాన్యము.

సైడ్ బై సైడ్ కాంపౌండు
హిందూస్థాన్ ఎంజినులు.
(రాకెట్ మార్కు మొదలుండి హిందూస్థాన్ ఎంజిన్.)
ఇండో సింగిల్ సిలిండరు ఎంజినులు మొదలగుంటున్నాయి.



హిందూస్థాన్ ఎంజినులు.



హిందూస్థాన్ స్టీమ్ ఎంజినులు.
సింగిల్ సింగిల్, డబుల్ సిలిండరుగలవి.
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్) 120 హానులు గలవి.
కాంపౌండు — హిందూస్థాన్ సిలిండరు.
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్) 150 హానులు గలవి.

వివరములకు, ధరలకు బొంబాయిలో యుండు డన్ కన్ స్ట్రాటన్ కంపెనీ కై నను లేక
బెజవాడ (కృష్ణా జిల్లా)లో యుండు ఇంగ్లీషు స్టోర్సు ఇంజనీర్లింగు కంపెనీ ప్రాప్తమగు గారైన
మానేపల్లి బావనయ్యగారి కై నను వ్రాయవలెను.



అమృతాంజనము అన్ని నొప్పులకు దివ్యమృతము.
దగ్గు, కైళ్ళము, కడికము, రొమ్ముకడికము, తలనొప్పి, వాయువునొప్పులు, పోట్లు,
బెజుకులు, చిక్కిలు మొదలగు నొప్పులకు దివ్యమృతము.
చక్కని దబ్బితో నూనె మా. 0—10—0; దబ్బితో 1:1 మా. 5—12—0. పొట్టునొప్పులకు నెయ్యి.
అమృతాంజనం డి పో, } 109, ఫ్రేరింగ్స్, బొంబాయి,
6, తంబు చెట్టి వీధి, మదరాసు.

